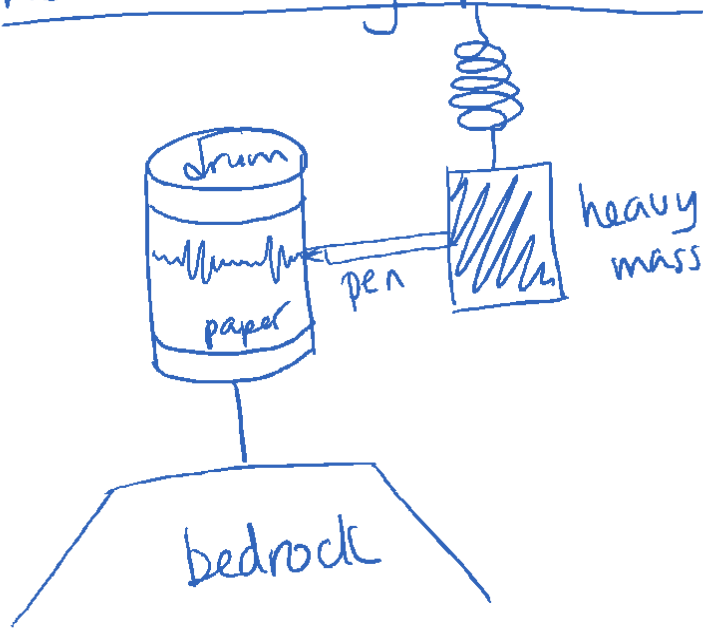


Earthquake Odds & Ends

May 27, 2015 1:59 PM

How a seismograph works



- rotating drum is attached to solid bedrock that shakes in the quake.
- pen attached to heavy mass that has "inertia" and stays still in an earthquake.

Elastic Rebound Theory

- As plates move, friction along the boundaries stops the movement there. Pressure builds and finally overcomes the friction = earthquake. Then the plates try to "elastically" snap back to their original shape. (pg 271)

Magnitude vs Intensity

- Magnitude
- a measure of energy released and ground motion in an earthquake
 - measured on Richter Scale
 - no upper limit

- energy goes up by $30x$ for each magnitude
- ground motion goes up by $10x$

Intensity - a measure of the amount of damage done

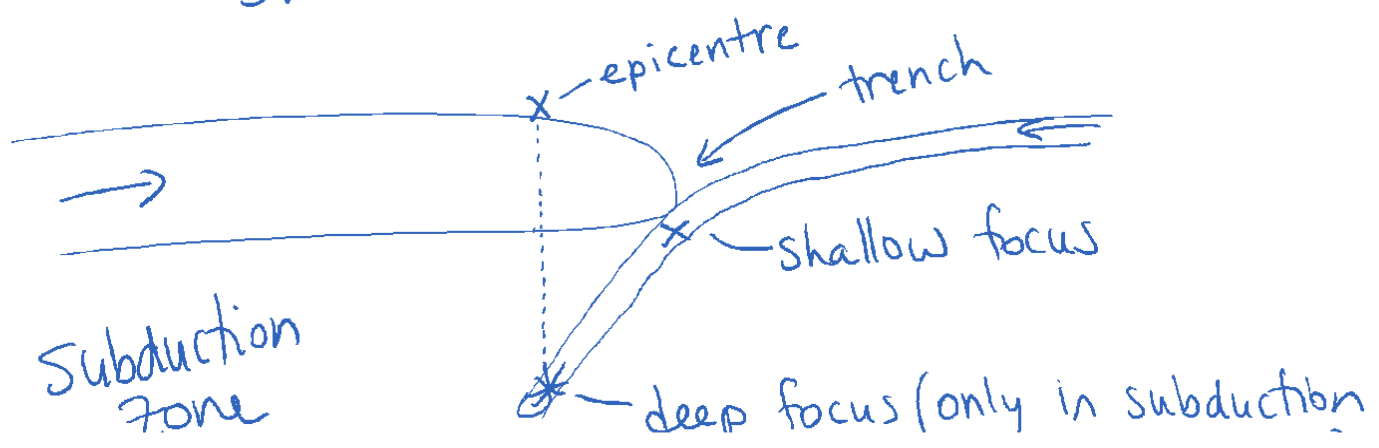
- measured on Mercalli scale
- qualitative/descriptive, based on human feeling and observation, not mathematically measured.

Epicentre vs Focus

Epicentre - the point on \oplus 's surface directly above the focus.

Focus - the place inside the \oplus along the fault where the first break happens

- P, S, L waves start at focus
- Shallow vs deep focus:



zones)

- deep focus affects larger area
- shallow focus occur in any fault zone

Text Qs

Pg 273 #1

Pg 276 #5

Pg 282 #13

Reminder
PSL wave
Quiz tomorrow

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